

The Weekly Louisianaian.

TERMS—\$2.00 PER ANNUM.

"REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES."

(SINGLE COPIES—5 CENTS.)

THE ADVOCATE OF THE RIGHTS OF MAN.

VOLUME 8.

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1879.

NUMBER 31.

THE RE-OPENING
—OF THE—
ADAMS HOUSE,
—BY—
MRS. A. K. BARBER,
205 Broadway,
CINCINNATI, O.

THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS.
FIRE, RIVER AND MARINE INSURANCE.
I. N. MARKS, President.
T. PRUDHOMME, Vice President.
R. H. BENNETT, Secretary.
JAS. BOYCE, Inspector.
W. E. RODDY.

Office, Cor. Camp and Gravier Streets.
Represents the Fire Association of Philadelphia.

LOUIS BUSH, JOHN LEVERT, REUBEN G. BUSH
of Lafourche, of Iberville, of Orleans

BUSH & LEVERT,
COTTON AND SUGAR
FACTORS,
No. 31 Perdido Street,
NEW ORLEANS.

Lock Box 2047

WHEAT JACKSON ROUTE—NEW
ORLEANS, ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO
RAILROAD LINES.

DOUBLE DAILY THROUGH TRAINS.
On and after Nov. 13, 1877. Trains will
depart and arrive as follows, from Cal-
ifornia street depot:

Express No. 1..... 6:15 p. m.
Mixed No. 3..... 7:00 a. m.

Express No. 2..... 9:30 a. m.
Mixed No. 4..... 7:10 p. m.

No. 1 and 2, 3 and 4 daily, ex-
cept Sunday.

Pullman Palace Sleepers through with-
out change to Cincinnati, Louisville, Chi-
cago, and for St. Louis. A sleeper is at-
tached at Milwaukee, enabling passengers
to go through without leaving the train.
Only one change to New York and Eastern
cities.

Friday evening's train makes no con-
nection for Chicago.

Accommodation trains between New
Orleans and McComb City:
Leave New Orleans at 3:45 p. m. Satur-
day, and 7 a. m. Sunday.

Arrive at New Orleans at 9:20 a. m.
Sunday, and 10 p. m. Monday.

This is the only line running double
daily through trains to and from all
points North and East.

Tickets for sale and information given
at 22 Camp street, corner Common.

REDUCED RATES.
On and after THURSDAY, April 10,
this line will make the following rates to
suit the times:

To Boston.....\$27 60
To New York..... 35 00
To Philadelphia..... 35 00
To Baltimore..... 34 00
To Washington..... 34 10
To Albany..... 35 60
To Buffalo..... 33 00
To Pittsburgh..... 31 10
To Cleveland..... 30 00

Travel by this old and favorite route,
which gives you low rates and the quick-
est time to New York and all Northern
and Eastern cities.

A. D. SHELTON Agent.
F. CHANDLER, General Manager.

NEW ORLEANS INSURANCE CO
Cor. Camp and Canal streets.

Paid Capital.....\$500,000 00
Assets at their market
value..... 619,895 46

DIRECTORS:
A. Schreiber, Charles Lapitte,
A. Carriere, Charles J. Leeds,
H. Gally, D. Fatio,
W. A. Bell, Charles E. Schmidt,
F. Ponts, Ernest Merilhi,
J. Aldige, Jules Fuyes,
J. W. HICKS, Secretary.

\$66 A WEEK in your own town, and
no capital risked. You can give
the business a trial without ex-
pense. The best opportunity ever offered
for those willing to work. You should try
nothing else until you see for yourself what
you can do at the business we offer. No
time to explain here. You can devote all
your time or only your spare time to the
business, and make great pay for every hour
that you work. Women make as much as
men. Send for special private terms and
particulars which we mail free. 45 outfit
free. Don't complain of hard times while
you have such a chance. Address H. Har-
ley & Co., Portland, Maine. 6-21

FRUIT TREES.
Apple, Pear, Peach, Plum, Quince,
Crab, etc.

STOCKS GRAFTS, Apple, Cherry,
Crab, Pear, etc.

EVERGREENS, Shade Trees, Shrubs,
Fruit and Flower Plants.

HEDGE PLANTS, Osage, Buckthorn,
Honey Locust, etc.

GREEN HOUSE PLANTS, Splendid
Novelties, Roses, Verbenas, Carnations,
etc. For NEW CATALOGUES of the
BLOOMINGTON (PHENIX) NURSE-
RY, post free, address **WM. F. BAIR**
(Trustee) Box 1, BLOOMINGTON, IL-
LINOIS. jan9-4t

T. B. STAMPS,
COTTON
—AND—
SUGAR FACTOR
—AND—
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT

Office:
48 Carondelet street, corner Union,
NEW ORLEANS.

Consignments solicited of
COTTON,
RICE,
SUGAR,
MOLASSES,
—AND—
Country Produce Generally.

Account sales promptly rendered and
satisfaction guaranteed. Liberal advances
made on consignments, and purchases
made in this market at lowest rates for
account of my friends.

SHIRTS
THE CHEAPEST AND
STOCK IN NEW ORLEANS.

SHIRTS
The new stock of Summer Underwear in
Store. An elegant assortment of
Now No. 1000000.
Good Shirts as Low as 75c; Undershirts
40c; Drawers 50c; Collars 25c; all else as low.
Call \$1 a dozen; all else as low.

SHIRTS
PHILIP JOSEPH & CO.
DEALERS IN
COUNTRY PRODUCE
—AND—
WINE & LIQUORS
CIGARS, TOBACCO.

DELTA, LA.
—AND—
GENERAL PLANTATION SUPPLIES

Highest Cash Prices Paid for Cotton
and Cotton Seed.

S. L. DAVIS,
RESTAURANT AND ICE CREAM SALOON
119 FOURTH AVENUE,
CHICAGO.

Furnished rooms to rent with or with-
out board.

\$2.00 A MONTH GUARANTEED.
\$1.00 \$12 a day at home by the indus-
trious. Capital not required; we will start
you. Men, women, boys and girls make
money faster at work for us than at anything
else. The work is light and pleasant, and
such as any one can go right at. Those who
are wise who see this notice will send us
their addresses at once and see for them-
selves. Costly outfit and terms free. Now
is the time. Those already at work are lay-
ing up large sums of money. Address
TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. 6-21

HON. J. S. DAVIDSON,
OF IBERVILLE,
On the New Orleans Times.

A Malicious Calumniator
—AND—
And Basest of Ingrates.

On last Wednesday Mr. Davidson, of
Iberville, rising to a question of privilege,
in the Convention said:

Mr. President:
I rise to a question of privilege.

When those sacred principles of
honor and justice which every self-
respecting man holds most dear to
him are invaded and trampled upon
by a venal and corrupt press, it is
then indeed ample time for him to
protect his natural and political
rights.

The New Orleans Times, in its
issue of the 9th inst., goes out of
its usual course of vituperation, in
order to impugn the colored dele-
gates to this Convention, of which
I am proud to be one, with the
charge of sharing or to share in a
fund of \$17,000, which it avers has
been raised for the purpose of bribing
the members of this honorable body.

The article to which I refer (and which
I now ask the clerk to read) uses
the following language, which I
hold to be infamous in the extreme,
and worthy only of that individual
proprietor of the Times, who, only
by a quick resignation, escaped a
long imprisonment in the peniten-
tiary as punishment for years of
dishonesty, by which he enriched
himself at the expense of the com-
munity, and east irreparable odium
and dishonor on the Republic-
can party. After saying that this
\$17,000 was designed to purchase
votes from delegates to this hon-
orable body, the editor goes on to say
that "it is equally clear, as a matter
of moral conviction, that this money
was raised to be paid, principally,
(mark the words) to a class of cor-
rupt, trading members of the Con-
vention for voting against repudia-
tion." He then proceeds: "It may
be, and likely is true, that these
colored corruptionists have their
white associates, and possibly lead-
ers, but they have not figured in the
panorama of rumor which has been
steadily unrolled before the com-
mittee." And again: "It is a most
painful reflection to those who wish
the colored race well, who desire to
see them advance and prosper, that
the colored race may not have pure
and incorruptible representative
men. We do say, however, that the
painful experience of all political
opinions in the South is that the
politicians of that race who have
been prominent since reconstruc-
tion, have been too generally ven-
al."

Why, Mr. President, such lan-
guage is most outrageous and in-
famous, and whoever gave utterance
to it and published it, ought to be
brought before the committee on
investigation of this Convention and
be made to make good his charges
against members of the Convention,
or stand before the community as
a vile and malicious calumniator as
he is.

"The belief that it would be nec-
essary to pay them in the instance
now under discussion, is doubtless
the grand secret of all the stories
about a corruption fund."

Such language, coming from the
mouth of, or endorsed by, the Simon
Pure ex-Auditor, is suggestive of
the utter depravity of his mind, and
I cannot better express the con-
tempt and disgust I feel for that
individual and his dirty mouth-

piece, the New Orleans Times, than
to say that the colored members of
this Convention attach but little
importance to the utterance of that
newspaper and the individual be-
fore referred to. They place him
in the same category as the dog
that bites the hand that fed it. Be-
ing no longer able to use the "col-
ored corruptionists" as he is pleased
to term us, he now seeks to discredit
and dishonor the element which
made it possible for him to own and
control the Times.

Views of Senator Young,
OF CONCORDIA,

On the Suffrage, in the Con-
vention,

The matter of the Elective Fran-
chise being under consideration, and
owing to the limited time allowed for
debate, Delegate Young, of Concordia,
submits us for publication his views
which are in substance as follows:

The discussion of this most im-
portant feature of the Constitution
proposed for the government of the
State demands a calm, dispassion-
ate and, withal, non-partisan con-
sideration. The fact that the two
races which inhabit the State have
been hitherto, and are still in the
main, directly opposed to each
other in politics, and that in con-
sequence race strife of ruinous re-
sults to the State have often taken
place, should not operate to hinder,
but rather to stimulate a free, full
and exhaustive interchange of ideas
on both sides of the chamber in
determining the issue before us. I
assume from the beginning, in the
views I shall set forth, that every
member of this body is actuated
by a sincere and honest desire to
give the State an organic law cal-
culated to bring the greatest
amount of happiness to all classes
of her citizens, and that race and
class considerations will only claim
attention when necessarily incident-
al to the development of argu-
ment. I would arouse no prej-
udices and at the same time I wish
to have allayed fears which may be
entertained by any class that their
right of suffrage is to be curtailed.

In a process of reasoning to arrive
at the right conclusion in this mat-
ter, we have but little of the expe-
rience of the older States of the
country to guide us. For with our
strange surroundings, the policies
which control the exercise of the
suffrage in the Northern
states and which have been
quoted as precedents to gov-
ern our action are, in the main,
unsuited to our condition. The gen-
eral diffusion of intelligence in these
States will always prevent any ma-
terial harm to the community, no
matter what may be the restric-
tions thrown around the suffrage.

In those commonwealths citizens of
all grades can intelligently weigh
the laws and place a proper con-
struction on them. Here in Lou-
isiana a majority of her citizens can
neither read nor write. The ma-
jority of this unfortunate class is
citizens added to the voters by the
result of the war. As an unedu-
cated people, they are easily driven
into suspicion, and from suspicion
are as readily led to belief. That
the settlement of this question
should be had regardless of the
fears of this class may all be well
enough in the abstract, but in sen-
sible, practical life, it cannot be
done without running risks too
dangerous in their consequences.

It is held on the other side that the
right to vote is neither natural nor
inalienable, that it is an institution
of society. While this proposition
may or may not be true, it is cer-
tain that the custom of all the
states is in favor of granting the

right to vote to every male citizen
of legal age, and that wherever,
any State, the suffrage is qualified
it is generally in fitness with the
interest of that community. What-
ever may have been the complaints
made by the ruling party in this
State as to the harm inflicted by the
votes of the race to which I be-
long, its mouth has been stopped
since 1877. By peaceful and kind
methods, the votes of our people
can be so directed that harmony
and good-will can characterize our
political differences. But if the de-
sire is to suppress and nullify our
votes at all hazards, then an
abridgment of that is necessary.

I know it is said that the res-
triction sought to be placed on
voting is not aimed at the colored
race. In a specific way it may not
be so meant. But in point of fact,
any qualification of any kind placed
on voting will fall mainly on the
colored race. No amount of rea-
soning will convince them that the
curtailment was not levelled at
them. As new citizens very jealous
of their new rights, they see in
every bush of a proposed measure
like this an officer who will frighten
them into demoralization. But
notwithstanding the scare that may
be occasioned by placing qualifica-
tion on suffrage, it might be politic
to have some sort of a qualification,
if more good than harm would re-
sult therefrom. Let us see. There
are no longer now what the Dem-
ocrats of the State have been ac-
customed to call carpet-bag influ-
ence to manipulate the colored vote.
By a kind and considerate policy,
that vote can fuse with the best citi-
zens in their respective localities. If
therefore good sense instead of
party rancor is to hereafter guide
the white people of the State in
their political treatment of the col-
ored race, then it is clear that an
unqualified suffrage can inflict far
less harm on the welfare of the
State than the advantage that
would be had by restricting it and
producing discontent, suspicion
and agitation. But aside from the
harm, it would inflict on our agri-
cultural interests, the abridgment
of the elective franchise would
make our race either political pau-
pers or citizens indifferent to the
welfare of the State, or make them
both. We say plainly, if they are
compelled to pay any tax as a pre-
requisite to voting, their votes on
election day would be huckstered
to the highest bidder; they would
be unconcerned which man or set
of men won the fight; they would
look on themselves as the mock
citizens of a commonwealth, indif-
ferent to her prosperity and equal-
ly indifferent to her ruin. Again,
the course of events plainly shows
that before many years the South
will be a weak minority in the
affairs of the general government.

The expanding West, with the
North, will laugh at any play we
will make on the political chess-
board. Can Louisiana, one of the
Southern States, afford to have at
least half of her voting population
at such a time strangers and aliens
to her political prosperity? The
position I have supposed for the
colored people may be unpatriotic
perhaps, but it is founded in the
weakness of human nature to act
so in such a circumstance. As I
said in the outset, we should be
controlled wholly by motives for
the highest good to the greatest
number in deciding this question.

If the position I have assumed be
correct; if the State for some time
to come will need to have the con-
fidence of all her children that
she may utilize their services to
the best advantage, then our duty
is plain. The theoretical states-
man will indulge largely in ab-
stract ideas on this matter; the
common sense law-maker will re-
cognize the situation as it is and

apply the remedy. Let us leave to
every man the free, undisputed,
untrammeled right to vote. This
is suggested by the best policy. It
is in accordance with all the tradi-
tions and usages of the party on
the other side of the house. Let
us by our action on this measure
speak peace to the troubled souls
of discontent who honestly believe
this Convention will despoil them
of their rights. Let us assure the
true friends of Louisiana of both
parties up North that we are equal
to the necessities which our pecu-
liar situation has forced on us.
Let us show the world that Louis-
iana has risen anew clothed in a
grandeur far surpassing her former
magnificence.

HON. W. B. SMITH,
OF ST. MARY,

A NEW ERA.

Desires to be Clearly Under-
stood.

The Convention having under con-
sideration the ordinance relative to the
Elective Franchise, Mr. Smith sub-
mitted the following remarks:

Mr. President:
I rise not for the purpose of mak-
ing a speech upon this all-impor-
tant question, but, sir, as it is a
question of so grave a nature and
so important in its bearing, involv-
ing as it does the sovereign rights
of each individual of the sovereign-
ty of Louisiana; controlling as it
will the very destiny of this great
State now slowly recuperating from
the sufferings of the past, and now,
launching out on the eve of a new
era in her history, I could only dis-
charge a portion of the grave duty
resting upon me at this time, if I
could lend my voice and my vote
in aid of maintaining free and un-
restricted suffrage in this State.

Mr. President—There is no bet-
ter test of the value of free institu-
tions than that of free and unre-
stricted suffrage. And I must con-
fess that I am surprised that any
gentleman of this Convention, who
owes his position to the hard work-
ing yeomanry of this State, should
venture to suggest that a tax should
be exacted of them as prerequisites
to the right of suffrage.

Sir, the right of a free and unre-
stricted suffrage is as old as this
Republic, and it is in vain that I
search for any obstruction to that
right sanctioned by our organic
law.

Mr. President—When this Con-
vention assembled I did not think
gentlemen of this honorable body
would so far lose sight of the inter-
est of all classes of the people of
this State as to raise their voices in
advocating a measure so directly
levelled at the liberties and rights
of the poor classes and strengthen-
ing those of the rich through the
forms of constitutional enactments
and opening the paths to the com-
mission of frauds in their worst
features, the end or result of which
no man can tell. Nor did it seem
possible that gentlemen would be so
illiberal as to desire bands thrown
around the poor classes restricting
them in the enjoyment of a right so
dear and precious, thereby tend-
ing to prevent them from giving a free
expression of their opinion upon
any and all subjects affecting their
interests and the welfare of the
State. In support of this restric-
tive measure, are gentlemen of mark-
ed ability advocating it with a zeal
worthy a better cause than striking
the fatal blow at the liberty of the
poor, and it does not seem reason-
able that any one on this floor whose

election was had by the votes of
this class of people should now
forever tie their hands through the
mediums of a poll tax or any other
qualification on the right of suf-
frage.

Mr. President—Upon this ques-
tion I wish to be clearly understood.
I would not be thought backward
in the expression of my views, and
I therefore now state to this Con-
vention that I consider any tax or
other qualification affecting the free
and untrammelled exercise of the
elective franchise, ill advised, un-
warranted and a grievous injustice
to be lamented by all the people of
this State. While this measure, if
adopted, aims directly at the col-
ored people, it will also be felt among
the poor white people, and the re-
sult will be, a government originally
established for the people as a whole
will be a government by the rich
and for the rich; and, in speaking
on this subject, I do not appear for
our race alone, but all alike, for we
all have an interest alike in that
which is common alike to us all.

The gentlemen making the majority
report on the Elective Franchise
have overshot their mark in draw-
ing the line between the few and
the many, the rich and the poor,
for the right belongs to every citi-
zen and follows the acquisition of
citizenship, and you gentlemen of
the majority cannot afford to fetter
this most sacred boon of American
liberty.

Mr. President—If this constitu-
tion, when completed, shall contain
any clause restrictive of the rights
and liberties of the people, I, for
one, cannot and will not recommend
its adoption. In view of the im-
portance and gravity of the subject
now before this Convention, I ask
you, gentlemen, to pause, and calm-
ly consider whether or not there is
any wisdom in tampering with this
matter. Your ancestors handed it
down to you, free and unrestricted,
without price and without money.
Let us entrust it to our future gen-
erations unconditionally. Already
vast fields of richest lands are ly-
ing waste and untilled; disorgan-
ized labor and wide-spread unrest
prevails among the laboring masses
and places that were once beauti-
ful to the eye and pleasing to the
senses, are now depopulated and
left a ruined wreck of the past.

While everything seems to be re-
covering from the destructive blow
of marshallled armies and the tread
of the war-horse, let us all work
for the good of the State and the
welfare of the whole people, pre-
serving the right to vote insepar-
able from the right of citizenship.

You who advocate the passage of
this measure are fully aware of the
effects of your action and are re-
sponsible to your several constitu-
ents therefor. Having been con-
vinced of the error of your course,
you may view with great regret
the blow you struck at the highest
privilege of an American citizen.

To you, it is given to act, perform
well your part, fearlessly and im-
partially. No graver question, so
far reaching, so profoundly inter-
esting to the people of this State
will ever come before you touching
them and prevailing all of their so-
cial relations to the local govern-
ment. We all feel alike heavy re-
sponsibility resting upon us in the
discharge of the onerous duty de-
volving upon us, not only to our
now several constituents but to
those who shall come after us, and
if we make an error in the dis-
charge of this duty the mark goes
down to posterity. Soon our work
here will be ended and soon the
chariot of time will separate us, to
stand in judgement to those on
whose errand we went, to be judged
of the acts we have done in our re-
presentative capacity. We of the
minority can do nothing in this

CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE.

The Louisianian.

T. DE S. TUCKER, Editors.
JAS. D. KENNEDY,

SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1879.

All letters on business and communications should be addressed to the "LOUISIANIAN," 644 CAMP STREET.

No notice taken of anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Rejected communications cannot be returned, neither can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

The proprietor of this paper will not be responsible for the sentiments of communications.

The LOUISIANIAN can be had at the following well known news dealers:
Haley, corner of Camp and Commercial Alley.This opposite Postoffice.
Staub, corner Canal and Exchange Al.

AGENTS.

W. R. SAFFOLD, New Orleans.
JAMES L. DAVIS, New Orleans.
CHAS. ROBINSON, Iberville.
Geo. W. HARRISON, Assumption.
D. C. L., Onatchita.
J. S. HINTON, Indiana.
Wm. H. WARD, Kentucky.
ROBT. J. HARRIS, Philadelphia, Pa.
S. W. SMITH, Richmond.
R. W. FITZGERALD, Natchez, Miss.

The Baton Rouge Herald threatens to sit down on somebody. We wonder who he is? Does this person live in New Orleans, or in Baton Rouge, or does he claim to live in both?

The dread scourge, yellow Jack, has made its reappearance in Memphis. Thanks to the forethought and public spiritedness of our sanitarians, New Orleans can feel comparatively safe.

The retirement of ex-Governor Pinchback from the Louisianian is a loss to the corps editorial. Decidedly able, with a good share of ambition, with or without a paper his whereabouts will be always known. His successors, who are spoken of as talented men, are T. De S. Tucker and Jas. D. Kennedy.—Christian Recorder.

Thanks for the complimentary notice. We'll endeavor to merit it.

We have received from the Treasury Department a statement showing the amount of notes and fractional silver coin outstanding at the close of each fiscal year from 1860 to 1878, inclusive; also an analysis of the public debt of the United States from July 1, 1856, to July 1, 1879. Under the enlightened management of Secretary Sherman it is needless to say that the exhibit of our national finances is a very flattering one.

The People's Advocate speaks of the marriage of Thos. S. Kelly, of this city, to Miss Belle W. Smith, of Washington, D. C. This "affair" came off at 7:30 o'clock a. m. on the morning of the 7th inst., at the residence of the officiating minister, Rev. Frank Grinke. Only a few personal friends were present. Among them were the sisters of the bride, and Chas. A. Fleetwood. They are enjoying their honeymoon at Harper's Ferry, Va.

The Chicago Conservator gives a graphic description of the marriage of Mr. M. C. Shewcraft to Miss Elizabeth A. Graham, at Ann Arbor, Mich. We are sorry that our duties here prevented our being present. The bride and groom are well known throughout the North and West. The presents were many and costly. Fully 1500 persons witnessed the marriage, four-fifths of whom were white. The happy couple are now in Canada on a bridal tour. Success in life is our earnest prayer.

We call the attention of our readers to a careful reading of the speeches of several of the colored members of the Convention, printed on our first and fourth pages. The utterances are dignified, manly and very pertinent to the matter that was at the time under debate—the Elective Franchise. The constituents of these gentlemen will not fail to crown them with hearty commendations when they will return to their respective homes from this city. That the right to vote is left unhampered by any kind of restrictions, is a result largely due to the bold stand that was assumed by the Republican members in the Convention. The political sky of our State looks bright.

An Illiberal Spirit.

The communication published in another column signed "Anon," calls our attention to a very important subject. The correspondent is trustworthy and reliable. The array of facts and figures he presents in no way reflects credit upon the public spirit and liberality of the trustees of the church he names. We have heard complaints of the invidious distinctions made heretofore by this Board, but it never took the form of a public protest. Our correspondent wants to know if such a spirit should not be condemned. To which we unhesitatingly say "Yes." The power wielded by this Board of Trustees is only a delegated trust at best. In this instance they had a perfect right to flatly refuse to give the church at all, or to demand one hundred dollars a night if they so willed it. Every one will concede that. But we judge the case by the circumstances surrounding it, rather than by the prosaic idea of absolute right.

What are the circumstances connected with it? Our city has an organization composed of its most intelligent and public spirited citizens, who say public health is a necessary prerequisite to its future prosperity. The ravages of the yellow monster last year paralyzed its industry and trade and entailed want, misery and suffering upon its people. They propose to avert this disaster in the future. To that end, they appealed to all classes, to come forward and help them. Their appeal met with a hearty response from their own people, and thousands of dollars were given them to clean and purify our streets. Not one dollar up to this time has been contributed by the colored people of this city, although they compose fully one-third of its population. One of our progressive clubs conceived the idea of having a lecture and giving one-half of the proceeds to the Auxiliary Sanitary Committee. No matter how small the sum might be, it evinced a spirit of energy and determination which has not failed to receive a just share of public and private commendation and support. The committee representing the club under whose auspices the lecture was to be given, applied to the trustees for the use of the church. They proposed to pay all incidental expenses, and offered them a liberal sum, with the privilege of selling refreshments after the lecture. The trustees agreed to let them have the church, but named a figure that almost equalled the rent of a first class hall for public benefits like this. St. Patrick's Hall on Camp street, was offered free, but was declined because it was too large. The gas bill for that large hall with its hundreds of burners only amounted to eleven dollars, and yet the trustees state that that sum would not pay the gas bill of Central Church with less than a hundred burners. The club of course did not desire to buy the church, and respectfully declined to be fleeced out of the money which was to help to better the sanitary condition of our city. This is the whole case. It seems to us that such a laudable movement ought to have had some weight with the gentlemen who compose the Board. With one or two exceptions it had none. Their action shows a piece of narrow-mindedness and illiberality that reflects no credit upon them as public spirited citizens. Just why they let out the church in some instances, and refuse or demand money in others, is more than we are able to determine. Of one thing however we are assured. It has caused quite a comment and created a feeling of indignation among a large class of our people. The generous offer of the vestry of St. Philip's Church is in marked contrast with the action of the trustees of Central Church. We opine the action of both Boards will be remembered hereafter.

SEVERAL Creole gentlemen from New Orleans have been looking over Kansas lands this week.—Colored Citizen.
Name them. We want to know who they are, and who they represent.

Chew Jackson's best Sweet Navy Tobacco.

Well Done!

When the question for the call of a constitutional convention was agitated, it cannot be denied that the colored citizen looked upon the movement with feelings of apprehension and alarm. It cannot be denied, now that the question of suffrage and education have been passed, that this excitement has been in a measure allayed. The fact that more than two-thirds of the convention are composed of members of the democratic party, and, but twenty-one of them voted to place a restriction upon suffrage, is another indication of the liberal and progressive tendency of the age. It shows that the men who now control politics in Louisiana, have hearkened to the "still small voice" of our people, and are disposed upon sober reflection to remove all doubts, fears and misgivings for the future. We believe that the spirit evinced by the members of the conservative party on this vital question, was begotten out of the miseries and sufferings through which both races have passed during the last ten years. We believe that the adoption by an overwhelming majority of the anti-restriction suffrage clause is notice, that hereafter the cruel and merciless bulldozer must seek other fields to carry on his bloody practices—more than that—it is a peace offering to labor. While Massachusetts confines and limits suffrage to those who can read and write, our people "under the new order of things" say no man shall be denied because of his inability to do either, or to hold a certain amount of taxable property.

We know the question of injecting into, or permitting an ignorant element in our body politic has been so thoroughly discussed that it is worn threadbare. Still the action of our constitutional convention was so liberal and progressive, and so utterly at variance with the action of other southern states that we could not help saying "well done!" We are always willing to give "honor to whom honor is due." Virginia and Georgia exact a poll tax from their suffragans, and the result shown in the small percentage of colored votes cast at elections. No such practice can obtain here. The convention has pronounced against it, and its action, which is simply the reflex influence of those they represent, will be endorsed by an overwhelming majority at the polls, when the question of ratification is presented.

Tax lecture on "Earth, Air and Water," delivered by the Rev. Hugh Miller Thompson, under the auspices of the American Club, at St. Philip's, on Thursday evening, was a flattering success in point of hearers and a brilliant triumph in its financial receipt. The lecturer was introduced by the junior editor of the LOUISIANIAN, Mr. J. D. Kennedy, in a few graceful words. The Dr. began his lecture by remarking that all of the animal creation below man is not only cheerful, but kindly provided for by nature; but that man, as the viceroy of the creator, was empowered to subdue nature, and that the law of his existence lies in conformity with the divine injunction. While man is to conquer, he can succeed only by intelligent warfare with, and practical application of, the economic forces at the command of nature. Hence it is that the scientist who, by the unthinking, is regarded as a mere theorist, a dreamy visionary, is the medium, by virtue of his discoveries in the natural world, on whom the practical state of life is built. The cultivated man, by a more intimate acquaintance with the laws of matter, is superior under any circumstance to the savage and unlettered mind. As we roll on to the end of time with increasing knowledge of the hidden laws of nature, the human race, by labor saving machinery will virtually be released from the curse: "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread." Were all regret the lateness of our going to press and our crowded columns will not allow us to give even a full synopsis of the lecture. The Amer-

ican gentlemen have great reason to be highly elated over the success of this first enterprise of the kind in their effort to help the Auxiliary Sanitary Association, and to furnish our people with a rich intellectual treat.

Items of Interest.

Many of the school teachers in Washington, D. C., are seeking rest and recreation in the country.

Miss Edmonia Lewis, the colored sculptress, recently registered at Porter's Mansion, from Rome, Italy.

Our firemen made a creditable display Tuesday afternoon at the dedicatory exercises at Madison school.

Senator Wm. Pitt Kellogg will go east in a few days. He will return to Washington the latter part of the month.

Mr. John W. Cooke, who went west for his health has returned to the city. He struck a yellow fever wave in Memphis, so he bent a hasty retreat.

Mr. I. Eugene Mullen, who has been teaching in Summit, Miss., for some time is in the city. It is said he will be offered a place in the New Orleans University. We hope so.

Miss Alice Stewart, (white) of Lincoln county, Miss., recently married John Ratcliffe, a colored man. Now let the authorities follow the example of Virginia, and sentence them to the penitentiary.

The Manrepas La Gazette says that outside of that city there are in the State 115,000 white adults who neither read nor write, and in twenty-three parishes the illiterate white adults are in the majority.

Major Martin R. Delany, has just published a book on the "Origin of Races and Color." We have not seen it, but the well known ability of the writer leads us to believe that it reflects credit upon the author, and honor on our race.

An event of more than ordinary significance was the departure this week of Bishop Campbell of the A. M. E. Church as a delegate to the British Wesleyan Conference in England. He is the first colored man ever elected as a representative of his church to any foreign religious body.

[Communicated]
Church Oppression.EDITOR LOUISIANIAN:
Certain church officials having thrown around themselves the garb of piety, demonstrate this particular virtue in a very unenviable light.

It is a notorious fact, that some of our churches have been used as public marts to replenish their exhausted treasuries; and very often the dignitaries, known as trustees, have abused that office in a very shameful manner; and their greed for filthy lucre has been as voracious as the most exacting worldling. I allude in this communication to one particular church, which, claiming to be a dissemination of religious and secular knowledge and founded upon philanthropy and benevolence, its officials are as oppressive in their speculations, as the most unscrupulous miser.

Whenever an enterprise effecting the welfare of the general public is contemplated, these speculators with a few exceptions, stand ready like greedy vultures to drink up the very life blood of the enterprise, and their banner cry is Gain!

The graduating exercises of the Colored Normal School could not be conducted within its sacred walls for less than Twenty Dollars; notwithstanding the fact, that six worthy young ladies were about to distinguish themselves, thereby reflecting credit upon the whole race. The instructive lecture "Earth, Air and Water," under the auspices of the American Club and Sanitary Association, both public benefactors, could not be held there for less than five dollars, and "twelve dollars for gas extra" when the monthly gas bill of the church does

not exceed an average of "twelve dollars." I believe that such speculations in the house of God is abominable.

That God's sanctuary should be held sacred is our candid opinion, and we trust that the time is not far distant when it will be an accomplished fact. But as long as concerts, and other secular entertainments stand upon the same platform from which the sacred scriptures are expounded, we see no impropriety in having free graduating exercises, but especially an instructive and moral lecture by an eminent divine.

We say farther, if the church had assumed its true character, and its virtuous officials had refused upon the grounds of religion and piety, we should have bowed in humble submission, realizing the fact, that the best era of a sanctified and purified church had dawned, and that Jerusalem had put on her beautiful garments. But when like Shylock these sainted officials demand the filthy lucre for the use of God's house, how are we reminded of the seeming fulfillment of that awful passage of scripture relative to the time when our Saviour entered the temple and found within its sacred walls money changers and them that sold doves! How he overturned their tables and exclaimed: "My father's house has been called a house of prayer, but ye have made it a den of thieves."—Officials, beware!

Anon.

We are pleased to notice that the newspapers published by colored men seem to improve so much. They don't die quite as fast as they used to, and the People's Advocate, Virginia Star and Conservator show signs that they have got over the sickly period and we hope, have taken a long lease of life. The Louisianian, an old veteran, is better than ever, and even the little monthly organ of the A. M. U. Protestant Church announces in last issue that it will enlarge its size to a five column paper. It is a hopeful sign for the future of our race, when their own papers are so well patronized.—Standard Bearer (Md.)

General Sherman has been met in Montreal by a reporter. "Are you the next President," asked the inquisitor. "Oh no, not me; you mean my brother," says the General.—National View.

The picnic of the Blue Bells Social Club came off on Tuesday, the 15th inst., at the Oakland Riding Park. The arrangements were admirable. Good music and a fine crowd. The following are the list of officers: President, Miss G. T. Riche; Vice President, Joe Richardson; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Julia H. Johnson; Recording Secretary, Geo. Dickson; Treasurer, Mary L. Hinson; Censor, Paul Vandange; Literary Manager, Stephen Carrian.

"Who was the first man?" asked a Sunday-school teacher of her prodigy. "Adam!" "And who was the first woman?" He hesitated but a moment, and then shouted, "Marian!"

PHILIP JOSEPH & CO.

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS COUNTRY PRODUCE GROCERIES

DELTA, LA.

WINE & LIQUORS CIGARS, TOBACCO.

—AND— GENERAL PLANTATION SUPPLIES

Highest Cash Prices Paid for Cotton and Cotton Seed.

We beg leave to announce to our patrons and friends that we are prepared to fill all orders at prices to suit the most economical. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

MAIL LETTINGS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Post Office Department, Washington, D. C., June 20, 1879.

Proposals will be received at the Contract Office of this Department until 3 P. M. of August 19, 1879, for carrying the mails of the United States, in the covered wagons prescribed by the Department in the City of New Orleans, La., (being Mail Messenger and Transfer service from November 1, 1879, to June 30, 1882. Schedules of service required, specifications for wagons, instructions to bidders, with forms for contracts and bonds and all other necessary information will be furnished upon application to the Postmaster at New Orleans, or the Second Assistant Postmaster General.

D. M. KEY,

6-28 Postmaster General.

GREAT JACKSON ROUTE—NEW ORLEANS, ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO RAILROAD LINES.

DOUBLE DAILY THROUGH TRAINS.

On and after Nov. 13, 1877. Trains will depart and arrive as follows, from Calope street depot:

DEPART.
Express No. 1..... 6:15 p. m.
Mixed No. 3..... 7:00 a. m.Express No. 2..... 9:30 a. m.
Mixed No. 4..... 7:10 p. m.
No. 1 and 2 run daily, 3 and 4 daily, except Sunday.

Pullman Palace Sleepers running without change to Cincinnati, Louisville, Chicago, and for St. Louis a Sleeper is attached at Milan, Tenn., enabling passengers to go through without leaving the train. Only one change to New York and Eastern cities.

Friday evening's train makes no connection for Chicago.

Accommodation trains between New Orleans and McDonough City: Leave New Orleans at 3:45 p. m. Saturday, and 7 a. m. Sunday.

Arrive at New Orleans at 9:20 a. m. Sunday, and 10 p. m. Monday.

This is the only line running double daily through trains to and from all points North and East.

Tickets for sale and information given at 22 Camp street, corner Common.

REDUCED RATES.
On and after THURSDAY, April 10, this line will make the following rates to suit the times:To Boston.....\$27 60
To New York..... 36 00
To Philadelphia..... 35 00
To Baltimore..... 34 00
To Washington..... 34 10
To Albany..... 35 60
To Buffalo..... 32 00
To Pittsburgh..... 31 10
To Cleveland..... 30 00

Travel by this old and favorite route, which gives you low rates and the quickest time to New York and all Northern and Eastern cities.

A. D. SHELTON Agent.
F. CHANDLER, General Manager.NEW ORLEANS INSURANCE CO
Cor. Camp and Canal streets.Paid Capital - - - \$500,000 00
Assets at their market value - - - 619,895 46DIRECTORS:
A. Schreiber, Charles Lapitte,
A. Carriere, Charles J. Leads,
H. Gally, D. Fajio,
W. A. Bell, Charles E. Schmidt,
P. Pontz, Ernest Merilh,
J. Aldige, Jules Tutes,
J. W. HICKS, Secretary.

THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS.

FIRE, RIVER AND MARINE INSURANCE.
I. N. MARKS, President.
T. PRUDHOMME, Vice President.
R. H. BENNETT, Secretary.
JAS. BOYCE, Inspector.
W. E. RODDY, "Office, Cor. Camp and Gravier Sts.
Represents the Fire Association of Philadelphia.
S. L. DAVIS,
RESTAURANT AND ICE CREAM SALOON
119 FOURTH AVENUE,
CHICAGO.Furnished rooms to rent with or without board.
\$3.00 A MONTH GUARANTEED.
\$3.00 \$12 a day at home by the inductions. Capital not required; we will start you. Men, women, boys and girls make money faster at work for us than at anything else. The work is light and pleasant, and such as any one can go right at. Those who are wise who see this notice will send us their addresses at once and see for themselves. Costly outfit and terms free. Now is the time. Those already at work are laying up large sums of money. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. 6-21

EDWARD LILIENTHAL,

JEWELRY, WATCHES AND

SILVERWARE.

No. 95 CANAL STREET
NEW ORLEANS.AGENT FOR THE DIAMOND EYE GLASSES.
June 6, 1874.

WALTON, BARAGER & CO.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

—AND—

DEALER IN TEAS.

156..... FRONT STREET..... 156

NEW YORK.

PHILIP A. WALTON, JR.
CHAS. F. F. BARAGER.
CLIP BULKLEY.

E. OFFNER,

THE OLD RELIABLE

CROCKERY DEALER,

Is now Located at his Old Stand,

74..... Canal Street..... 174

(Opposite Varieties Theatre.)

Where he sells CHINA CROCKERY GLASSWARE, PLATED WARE, CUT GLASS, and HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, cheaper than ever.

A. BROUSSEAU & SON,

17 CHARLES STREET,

Importers of and dealers in

CARPETS, FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, CHINA AND COCA MATTING, TABLE AND CLOTH COVERS, WINDOW SHADES, CURTAIN CLOTHS, RIGGS, MARE, CARRIAGE TABLE & EX-ANIEL OIL CLOTHS.

CURTAIN MATERIALS.

Lace, Reps, Damasks, Cornices, Bands, Pins, Gimps, Loops and Tassels, Hair Cloth, Pinch, Bed Ticking and Springs. One Price Only.

F. A. GONZALES & BRO.

IMPORTERS OF

HAVANA CIGARS,

Cor. Camp and Common Sts.,

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.

C. E. GIRARDEY,

Auctioneer and Appraiser,

31 CAMP STREET,

NEW ORLEANS.

SUN MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.

Cash Capital, \$500,000,

WITH CASH DIVIDENDS TO INSURERS

—Issues Policies on—

FIRE, RIVER AND MARINE RISKS,

OFFICE—12 Camp, between Gravier and Natchez streets,

NEW ORLEANS.

JAMES I. DAY, Pres't.

H. CHIFFERTER, Sec'y.

BOARDING HOUSE

No. 27 Villero St.

(Cor. Customhouse St.)

J. H. PERKINS, Prop'r.

\$66 A WEEK in your own town, and no capital risked. You can give the business a trial without expense. The best opportunity ever offered for those willing to work. You should try nothing else until you see for yourself what you can do at the business we offer. No room to explain here. You can devote all your time or only your spare time to the business, and make great pay for every hour that you work. Women make as much as men. Send for special private terms and particulars which we mail free. No outfit free. Don't complain of hard times while you have such a chance. Address H. HATLEY & CO., Portland, Maine. 6-21

FRUIT TREES.

Apple, Pear, Peach, Plum, Quince, Crab, etc.

STOCKS GRAFTS, Apple, Cherry, Crab, Pear, etc.

EVERGREENS, Shade Trees, Shrubs, Fruit and Flower Plants.

HEDGE PLANTS, Osage, Buckhorn, Honey Locust, etc.

GREEN HOUSE PLANTS, Splendid Novelties, Roses, Verbenas, Carnations, etc.

For NEW CATALOGUES of the BLOOMINGTON (PHENIX) NURSERY, post free, address WM. F. BAIRD (Trustee) Box 1, BLOOMINGTON, ILLINOIS. Jan-4

INTELLIGENCE BUREAU.

PLANTERS, ATTENTION.

Riard's Employers' and Servants

INTELLIGENCE BUREAU AND CLAIM AGENCY.

184.....POYDRAS STREET.....184

NEW ORLEANS.

The undersigned, having had many years experience in one of the largest North-Cities, in the selection of servants for employers, and in obtaining situations for the unemployed, and believing in the advantage to the public of a permanent bureau, where those needing help can call at any time and secure such as may be required, and those out of employment can obtain good situations, inform the public that they have established a bureau at above, where, at the shortest notice,

PRIVATE FAMILIES.

BOARDING HOUSES.

HOTELS, RESTAURANTS, STEAMBOATS, STORES, PLANTATIONS, Etc., Etc.

can be supplied with first-class cooks, waiters, nurses, stewards, (male and female) maids, housekeepers, seamstresses, traveling servants, ladies' maids, valets, servants of all work, men or women to work by the day or month. Also, book-keepers, clerks, salesmen, overseers for plantations, bar-tenders, coachmen, waiters, grooms, hostlers, office-cleaners. Boys for any occupation, and likewise laborers for plantations, white and colored.

English, French, American, German and Spanish employers wishing first-class help, and those desiring good situations in the city or country, will find it to their advantage

TO CALL AT ONCE, OR COMMUNICATE AND HAVE THEIR NAMES REGISTERED.

Special attention given to private families, and ladies will find it to their advantage to call in person, and make known their requirements.

Neatly Furnished Sitting Rooms for those During Situations.

Planters wishing first-class laborers from the North, or any of the Southern States (white or colored), can have their orders filled on short notice, by calling in person or addressing this bureau, as we have agents in each of the Southern States as well as in Northern cities, expressly for the purpose of engaging hands.

Agents wanted in the country parishes and in the States of Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi and Texas, to whom a liberal compensation will be paid, for the purpose of engaging and forwarding labor. For particulars, enclose postage stamp.

UNITED STATES CLAIM AGENCY.

Claims of all kinds against the States, or the United States, for bounty, pensions, prize money, etc., etc., collected promptly.

Land warrants of the Revolutionary, Black Hawk, Florida, Mexican War, and War of 1812 bought and sold.

Compensation obtained for all losses of stock, produce, or otherwise, sustained by acts of the Federal Army during the war. No charges unless successful. July-6

A. F. RIARD.

CHEAP MUSIC.

PETERS' HOUSEHOLD MELODIES.

No. 1 to 12. A Collection of songs by Hays, Dancks, etc. Price, 50 cents per Number, or 12 for \$4.

PETERS' PARLOR MUSIC.

No. 1 to 12. A Collection of Easy Dance Music. Price, 50 cts. per Number, or 12 for \$4.

LA CREME DE LA CREME.

No. 1 to 24. A Collection of difficult Piano Music. Price, 50 cents per Number or 12 Nos. for \$4.

SEND 50 CENTS FOR A SAMPLE COPY OF EITHER OF THE ABOVE, AND IF YOU ARE NOT SATISFIED WITH YOUR PURCHASE, WE WILL RETURN YOUR MONEY.

Address, J. L. PETERS, 843 BROADWAY, N. Y.

oct30

D. R. T. NEWMAN,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

No. 512 St. Andrew Street

A. MONTFORT,

Cheap Family Grocery

No. 238 BAYOU ROAD STREET, (Cor. Tremé)

Goods delivered free of charge, in any part of the city.

JOHN KUGLER,

Merchant Tailor

133.....COMMON STREET.....133

Near St. Charles Street,

NEW ORLEANS.

Cleaning and Repairing neatly done.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT.

By the Month, Week or Day,

227.....CUSTOMHOUSE ST.....227

Corner of Tremé Street,

feb3 NEW ORLEANS.

\$1500 TO \$5,000 A YEAR, or \$5 TO \$20 A DAY in your own locality. No risk. Women do as well as men. Many make more than the amount stated above. No one can fail to make money fast. Any one can do the work. You can make from 50 cents to \$2 an hour by devoting your evenings and spare time to the business. It costs nothing to try the business. Nothing like it for money making ever offered before. Business pleasant and strictly honorable. Reader, if you want to know all about the best paying business before the public, send your address and we will send you full particulars and private terms free; you can then make up your mind for yourself. Address GEO. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. 6-21

131.....POYDRAS ST.....131

NEW ORLEANS.

Photographs of every description, size style taken and finished in a superior manner.

A specialty made of copying and enlarging small descriptive pictures and finishing them equal to pictures from life, in COLOURS, CRAYON and INDIA INK.

The largest sky-light, and best facilities in the city, for taking group.

11-30 13

11-30 13

11-30 13

11-30 13

11-30 13

11-30 13

11-30 13

11-30 13

11-30 13

11-30 13

11-30 13

11-30 13

11-30 13

11-30 13

11-30 13

11-30 13

11-30 13

11-30 13

matter more than enter our protest and record our votes against its passage. With you it is left to say whether Louisiana shall prosper or sink deeper in distress with the already heavy burdens placed upon her; whether her laboring population shall be quieted at home or driven abroad, whether her desolate fields and bankrupt planters shall revive under the toil of the thrifty plowman or continue as a treasured relic of the past, of our distress, and constantly reminding us of the griefs and woes we should forget, and the unwisdom of your course, in the disfranchisement of two thirds of the voters of this State. The elections occurring but once in four years will require six dollars from each voter before he can vote; and I ask what laboring man, white or black can spare six dollars from his family in these hard times when if they earn that much in cash a month they are doing well? Besides all this, the people are not ready to depart from such a custom as now prevails and has been for the past century, and the adoption of this measure is a wide departure from one of the oldest and most cherished principles of our Republic: if the State proposes to raise its revenues it can not do it through a wild-goose-chase of its citizens by threatening to disfranchise them because they do not pay the price demanded. Ten elections go by and they owe for each election, and to cast one vote at the expiration of that time will cost sixty dollars the price of fifty acres of government land. It is unwise and impolitic to depart from a so well settled principle. It is so well fixed and settled in our people, that not only the colored, but a large majority of the white people will look upon it as a dangerous encroachment upon their liberties. Our institutions, and the very basis of the foundation of our government rest upon and contemplate a free and unrestricted suffrage and it would be a mockery of Republican form of government to confer a conditional privilege, the enjoyment of which scarcely one-fourth of our citizens can realize; more especially does this seem so when the article taxes the very bread which should go to feed their families and clothe themselves. The masses of the people are already stricken with poverty and you still desire to further chain them in debt, in want and increase their discontent by taxing them six dollars for the high privilege of voting. Pile on and go further, and saddle them with another tax for sitting on juries and administering justice, and the folly of the one will equal the other. If it is a burden to these large planters to keep up their taxes annually, consider what a burden it must be to a poor man with six, seven, eight or ten in family, to wring six dollars out of their hungry mouths!

This Convention could better employ itself in doing something toward relieving the people of the heavy burdens of taxation in the way of freights and fare for passengers than at this time digging at the most vital interest of the masses of the people. Where are or on whom does the burden of taxation fall? Are they altogether paid by the merchant, the farmer, or the lawyer? Not much of it.

The store keeper shifts his taxes on to his goods, the planter reduces the wages of his hands, retains one half of their wages until the end of the year, and the final result is that the wood chopper and plowman pays all the taxes assessed against the planters and the store keepers and merchants; the real property owners are few, and the taxes are paid by the non property holding classes. No one who favors this poll tax can now realize its burdens and depressing effects; but I hope it will be, before a final vote is taken on this subject and we spare much of the evil that will be likely to flow from its insertion in the question now in process of construction for the people of this State. It is hoped that instead of a partisan constitution we shall have a constitution framed to suit the condition and convenience of the whole people, be they white or black, regardless of their parties. If you will, it is in your power to make such

an instrument under which we can all live in peace, happiness, and prosperity, secure in all the rights guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States and those rights which are not therein guaranteed, but sanctioned by reason, justice and humanity.

The eyes of the whole people of this country are carefully inspecting and watching our action. How necessary, then, is it that we should act with dispassionate judgment with an eye single to the welfare of the colored, the white, the whole sovereign people of Louisiana whose interests are one and inseparable, each dependent on the other for mutual support. With these remarks I hope that the motion of the gentleman from St. James, to strike out will prevail and the voting privilege left unencumbered and free to every man qualified to vote.

NON. E. B. MENTZ,

OF ST. MARY,

Opposed to all Restrictions of the Suffrage.

ROAD TO CORRUPTION.

Mr. Mentz having obtained the floor to speak on the report of the Committee on Elective Franchise, deeming it best to yield his time to the chairman, Mr. Poche, did so, upon the promise that he would publish a synopsis of his speech which we take pleasure in laying before our readers. It is in substance as follows:

Mr. President:

If there is one safeguard more reliable than another to secure the liberties of American citizens, it is that of free and unlimited suffrage. I want no limitation upon this Heaven-born right. I want no poll tax, no property or educational qualification interposed as a bar to freedom of voting. It is enough for me to know that the voter is an American citizen, over 21 years of age, and unstained by crime.

Sir, I demand that this Convention shall incorporate this principle in our new organic law, that no impediment or obstruction whatsoever shall ever be made to a free and unqualified suffrage.

Mr. President—Section 1 of the 14th article of the Constitution of the United States declares that no State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States, and section 1 of article 15th provides that the right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State.

Is it not a denial and an abridgment to make an ordinance that there shall be prerequisites to casting a ballot? Of what consequence is it to Louisiana that six or seven of our thirty-eight States have imposed some sort of a qualification upon their electors? There is little Rhode Island, with her property qualification of \$134; Connecticut and Massachusetts, with their educational qualification; and two or three others with their property and tax qualifications; but, sir, they are no guide for us, when thirty-one States of the Union leave the right of suffrage wholly unrestrained, except in the case of lunatics and felons. There should be no other restrictions except as to the term of residence, and I am willing that the Legislature should fix the term. The imposition of a poll tax would be an oppression and a fraud upon our voters. The wealthy planter or merchant could well afford to pay his poll tax, but the laborer, cultivating our crops at \$12 or \$15 per month, would probably rather abandon his right to voting than thus take the bread from the mouths of his children or the clothes from their bodies.

Moreover, Mr. President, a poll tax would open a sure road to corruption, for what is there to prevent a candidate from paying the taxes of a multitude of voters on the condition that they would cast their votes in his favor. Are our poor men always thus to be trampled upon and subjected to temptations by their wealthy fellow-citizens? Sir, the people look to this

Convention to do what is right and to correct that which is wrong.

After inflicting a poll tax or other qualifications upon our constituents, we cannot go home and tell them that our action has all been for their own interest. They would despise and laugh at us with scorn and contempt, as we should deserve, and my voice and my vote shall ever be given against any such measure.

Mr. President—I am contending against any qualification on a question of principle, for, if we were once to admit that any qualification is advisable or necessary, what would be our limit? Where should we stop? If Rhode Island fixes her property qualification at \$134, why not make it \$1,000? or, if other States fix a reading and writing qualification for suffrage or office, why not carry out civil service reform to its fullest extent and compel the elector to undergo a strict scholastic examination?

It is well known to you, sir, and to every gentleman on this floor, that no provision has ever yet been made to give our working population an education. That they are thirsting and eager for it, is most true. But how are they to acquire it when they have to work in our cotton, sugar and rice fields from dawn of day to the setting of the sun in burning semi-tropical heat? At night their exhausted bodies demand repose, and, as in slavery times, one class of them was prohibited from any education, it would be fantastical mockery to demand an educational qualification from them now. So with a poll tax; we first impoverish our legal voters and then demand their earnings before allowing them to vote for their rulers and office holders. The proposition, Mr. President, is too monstrous for me to entertain one moment, and I therefore lay this principle down as a fundamental rule, which I hope to see ingrafted in our new constitution—That the right of free and unrestricted suffrage is inherent in every American citizen, and that it should be unlawful for any Legislature of this State to make any qualification whatsoever, or in any manner to impede or restrain the exercise of the ballot, except in the case of lunatics or felons, as I before remarked.

NON. BIVIAN GARDNER,

OF ASSUMPTION,

On the Elective Franchise and the Exodus.

SOUND THE TOCSIN.

When the convention had under consideration the ordinance relative to the elective franchise, Delegate Gardner made several ineffectual efforts to obtain the floor to speak upon the question and was finally cut off by the previous question. That body having denied him a hearing he resorts to the columns of the LOUISIANIAN as the only medium left to make known to his constituents the views he entertained upon that important question. He had prepared the following remarks:

Mr. President:

I notice on the part of some of the members of this Convention, a disposition to restrict the right of suffrage by arbitrary legislation, and, sir, I am confident that if those gentlemen push their theories to a successful result, they will return like the Australian boomerang, and inflict the greatest injury upon their authors.

Why, sir, free and untrammelled suffrage is the basis of government on this hemisphere, and yet I understand that gentlemen representing some little, piddling parishes, would abridge that inalienable right. Those gentlemen come here, sir, with eloquence on their tongues to defend the rights of the people, and yet at the very first opportunity, they present themselves as the willing votaries of a miserable despotism. They would load down the act of voting with impervious chains.—

They would declare that if a man has not paid this tax, or the other tax, that he shall be deprived of his birthright, and they would place other onerous restrictions upon his undoubted right to vote for whom he pleases.

Mr. President—All that is wrong, and contrary to the spirit of our Constitution. I am sure, sir, that you will say with me that we live under a free government, but I would ask you, is that government free which imposes any restrictions upon the sacred right of suffrage? I am reminded of times when in days of yore, the vote was always at the command of the land-owner. It was always then maintained that the voter was obliged to deposit his vote as his landlord requested, or, otherwise, he must vacate the premises.

That famous statesman, Lord Macaulay, whose brilliant history of England is read with so much pleasure, says: "The right of free and untrammelled suffrage is the safety of the people." But some gentlemen upon this floor would curb it. Some would insist upon a poll tax before the citizen would be permitted to cast his vote; other fanatics demand an educational qualification, but they are not sufficiently advanced to define what it shall be; for, unfortunately for them, there are too many uneducated white men in this State, and Democracy would thereby lose many votes. Other constitution mongers have suggested a property qualification. I believe that in the Carolinas they have oppressive rules in that regard, even going so far as to ordain that no Roman Catholic shall hold office. But, Mr. President, we are in Louisiana, and no such illiberal and narrow-minded policy will receive the approval of our people. We ask for a free expression of public opinion, and when our new constitution is presented to the people for ratification or rejection, we desire to know the will of the people, and not the dictates of the land-owners.

Mr. President—My people may be poor, and they may be dependent upon their employers, but, sir, they shall make their wishes known through their representatives without improper influence.

What safety can there be in a republic if the right of suffrage is in any way restricted? I do not care by what name you call it. It may be a poll-tax, a property qualification, or an educational qualification, but, sir, the evil is the same. The so-called qualifications are alike opposed to the spirit of our free institutions, and they would operate most injuriously upon the colored race.

Suppose, now, that you should insist upon a poll-tax. A dollar or two is a drop in the bucket to a wealthy planter, but to the laborer in your cotton or sugar field, it is a serious item. Again, suppose you make an educational qualification, is it fair and honest to require from the colored people such a qualification, when they were studiously and legally denied the right to obtain it before the dawn of freedom? Shall any one say that before a citizen deposits his ballot that he must be able to read the constitution of the United States, when it was made a felonious act to teach him to read, and many charitable white men have been imprisoned in the penitentiary and otherwise maltreated for having done so? And if you ask for a property qualification, what does it mean? Simply this, that the colored man has not acquired property, and that therefore his right of suffrage should be abridged. But here we see our eminent injustice, because the colored man has had to labor in the fields in order to obtain a bare livelihood for himself and his family, and could no more obtain property than he could education.

Mr. President—I do not care upon what grounds any restrictions upon suffrage are based. They are all rotten at the core, and only expose that festering wound of slavery, over which I would gladly cast a white mantle. But if the Bourbon element, which I fear has many supporters in this Convention, should impose this restriction upon the colored people, then, sir, I shall sound the tocsin of alarm, and re-

commend my people to leave a State in which their liberties are no longer respected.

Mr. President—I believe it is germane to the subject to refer to the exodus of the colored people from some parts of this State. For myself, I do not approve of it, because I believe that in the sugar parishes generally, the colored man can find good employment and a peaceful habitation. But, when gentlemen rise on this floor and argue in favor of cutting off the rights of citizenship which the colored people properly enjoy, and would engraft such restrictions upon the organic law, I tell you, sir, that such proceeding gives a death-blow to the prosperity of our State and that other States will reap the benefit of our ill-judged legislation.

The colored man looks upon his free right of suffrage, unrestricted and untrammelled, as the palladium of his liberties. Would you deprive him of it? Would you clap on any qualification which might hinder him in the discharge of his duty as a citizen? I have not words to express my indignation at those gentlemen who would urge and plead for the vote of the colored people, and when they come here strive to abrogate their privileges, or, at least, to curtail them.

Mr. President—My vote shall be ever given, and my voice shall be ever heard, in favor of free and unrestricted suffrage, and against any qualification whatsoever. The time will soon come when gentlemen will again meet their constituents, and the question of issue will be, did you truly represent our interests in the Convention—if so, well done good and faithful servant, but, if not, away with you, traitor, for we have no further use for you. With these remarks I leave the subject with you.

REPUBLICAN

CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE

1879,

1317 F STREET, NORTHWEST,

WASHINGTON, D. C.,

JAY A. HURBELL, Chairman.

WM. E. CHANDLER, Secretary.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Hon. Wm. B. Allison,
Hon. E. H. Rollins,
Hon. Frank H. Cook,
Hon. Mark H. Dunnell,
Hon. Godlove S. Orth,
Hon. William McKinley,
Hon. Joseph J. Morgan,
Hon. George B. Davis,
Hon. Horatio G. Fisher.

STATE CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY OF LOUISIANA.

P. B. S. PINCHBACK, President.
H. C. WARMOTH, Vice-President.
WM. VIGORS, Recording Secretary.
Geo. T. RUBY, Cor. Secretary.
EFFINGHAM LAWRENCE, Treasurer.

MEMBERS.
T. B. Stamps
W. F. Leach
William Harper
H. C. Warmoth
O. W. Lowell
D. B. Gorham
A. J. Dumont
Thomas A. Cage
Aristide Dejeu
Alfred Bourges
Richard Simms
David Young
C. F. Ladd
R. E. Blunt
J. E. Leonard
R. T. Guichard
George Y. Kelso
Milton Jones
George E. Paris
F. Landry
Oscar Holt
M. A. Southworth.
George Drury
W. G. Lane
Frank Morey
George B. Hamlet
George Sawie
E. Lawrence
L. W. Baker
James W. Quinn
Hy Dumas
J. Ross Stewart
H. C. Dibble
O. B. Derrall
Milton Jones

All communications to the committee must be addressed to P. B. S. PINCHBACK, President State Central Executive Committee, New Orleans, Louisiana.

F. LOPEZ.

DEALERS IN

Family Groceries and Liquors.

WOOD AND COAL

at lowest prices, 295 Gravier street,

New Orleans, La.